R. S. IX-5].
Previous references.

Proceed

1922.
(Mar)

File No. 63-22
Serial Nos. Miss/55

Later references.
Lieg. 15-24-1

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

Part B for December 1921

SUBJECT.

Reorganisation of the Mewar Police and the Genl. & Rev. Secrett.

EC 1158 87/Cs-4227 21 2
87 v/1121-B

Formation of Mewar Regt. Police
& Reforms in the Mewar State Police
from 1-12-21.

WD 1988—GPB—16,926—23-7 21

1908-09

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

GENERAL (MISCELLANEOUS)

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 7th September 1908

No. G. 1600-39 / G. M. 1-08-2

Directing the amalgamation of the Muzrai Department with the General and Revenue Secretariat, sanctioning the appointment of Muzrai Superintendent to the administrative as well as executive charge of that Department and defining the powers and duties of Deputy Commissioner and other local officers, the Muzrai Superintendent and the Government, in Muzrai matters.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. 13343-53—Muz. 3495, dated 9th April 1901, abolishing the office of Muzrai Superintendent and Secretary to Government and assigning the duties appertaining to the latter office to the Deputy Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments.

2. Para 11 of Government Order No. G. 5218-57, dated the 14th April 1904, appointing Mr. L. Anantasami Rao as Secretary to Government in the Muzrai Department and defining his duties.

No. G. 1600-39—G. M. 1-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 7TH SEPTEMBER 1908.

ORDER THEREON.—The office of Muzrai Secretary to Government having recently fallen vacant on the retirement from service of Mr. L. Anantasami Rao, Government have had under consideration the question of revising the existing arrangements for the charge of the Muzrai Department. They consider that it is unnecessary to maintain a separate Muzrai Secretariat with a full time Secretary at its head, and that it may in future be amalgamated with the General and Revenue Secretariat and treated as a branch thereof. It is however necessary that there should be an executive officer directly subordinate to Government and in close touch with them to inspect Muzrai Institutions in the State co-ordinately with Deputy Commissioners and other local authorities, to look after the Matts and other institutions now under the direct management of Government and generally to advise Government in the light of local knowledge in the formulation of general rules and principles for the administration of the Department. The creation of this central executive agency ought not, it may be observed, to detract to any extent from the full responsibility of Deputy Commissioners and other local authorities for the proper administration of Muzrai Institutions in their respective charges.

2. In order to give effect to the above views, the Government are pleased to order the following arrangements:—

(i) The separate appointment of Muzrai Secretary will be abolished and the Secretariat work will be added on to the General and Revenue Secretariat, as a branch thereof, under the general control of the Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments.

(ii) A Muzrai Superintendent will be appointed to be in charge of the administrative and executive work of the Department under Government. In order to avoid unnecessary duplication of work, this officer will also be in charge of the Secretariat work pertaining to Muzrai matters and will *ex-officio* hold the status of an Under-Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments.

(iii) The pay of the appointment is hereby fixed at Rs. 700 per mensem, and the officer holding it for the time being will draw travelling allowances at the rates allowed to Deputy Commissioners.

3. Government also take this opportunity to define in some detail, in the appendix to this order, the powers and duties of Deputy Commissioners and other local officers, the Muzrai Superintendent and the Government, in Muzrai matters.

4. It is sufficient to state here in general terms that the Deputy Commissioners and, subject to their control, Sub-Divisional Officers and Amildars, will be held fully responsible for the Muzrai administration of their respective charges and will be expected to inspect institutions from time to time and see that the endowments are properly applied. Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions will be responsible for Muzrai work in their charges; but suits for *pujari* rights will be decided by Amildars and appeals from their decisions will lie to Deputy Commissioners. In other cases the Amildars will be subordinate to the Sub-Divisional Officers.

5. The Muzrai Superintendent will inspect institutions from time to time visiting all important institutions at least once a year, and will submit reports to Government on points requiring their orders. His powers of inspection and enquiry will be co-ordinate with those of Deputy Commissioners and he will see that profits from inam lands and other endowments are properly applied, and will bring cases of mismanagement and alienation to the notice of

Deputy Commissioners for needful action. He will not however interfere with the local management of institutions as regards matters not specially within his competence under the appendix, but will communicate to the Deputy Commissioners the results of his inspections, with any suggestions he may have to make. The Deputy Commissioners will give effect to his suggestions as far as possible and will submit for the orders of Government cases where they do not agree with him.

6. It will be clearly understood that the duty and powers of inspection and suggestion vested in the Muzrai Superintendent extend to all details of management, and that though he is not in a position to pass direct orders as to matters reserved for the Deputy Commissioners and the Government, his responsibility for bringing defects to notice and recommending improvements is unlimited.

7. The Muzrai Superintendent will be the recognized adviser of Government on all questions of general policy and will be responsible to Government for the general administration of the Department.

8. He will be in direct charge of institutions such as the Tirupathi charities, etc., situated outside Mysore and the Matts and institutions now under the direct management of Government. He will receive all accounts and returns now sent to Government by Deputy Commissioners and Amildars, and will submit to Government an annual report on the administration of the Department.

9. Government direct that a special report as to the working of the arrangements now sanctioned should be submitted by the Deputy Commissioners and the Muzrai Superintendent, respectively, on or before the 1st October 1909.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Muzrai Superintendent.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore.
The Officer in charge of the Palace Establishments.
The Heads of other Departments.

APPENDIX.

PART I.

Deputy Commissioners.

1. Management of Muzrai Institutions and their endowments including inspection.
2. Enquiries into mismanagement of institutions, alienations of endowments etc., and mismanagement of private institutions.
3. Resumption of Devadaya and Dharmadaya Inam lands.
4. Disbursement of Kodagi Muzrai and Malnad cash Inam payments.
5. Disposing of darkhasts for lands belonging to Muzrai Institutions.
6. Holding of Cattle fairs during Jatras.
7. Claims of Matts to properties left by heirless disciples.
8. Recovery of Pudavat amounts.
9. Acceptance of jewels etc., offered as sevarthas for Muzrai Institutions.
10. Appointments, transfers, removals etc., of Muzrai servants in their respective districts—hereditary or otherwise—except Peshkars, Khazis and Nazims.
11. Claims to hereditary appointments and allowances.
12. Recovery of jewels lost in Muzrai Institutions from servants concerned.
13. Dealing with questions of temple servants living in temple premises.

General (Miscellaneous), dated 7th September 1908.

14. Feeding students in chattrams according to the scale laid down by Government
15. Disposal of contracts for the supply of provisions to Muzrai Institutions.
16. Introduction of survey and settlement in Devadaya Inam villages.

PART II.

Muzrai Superintendent.

1. Inspection of Muzrai Institutions in and outside the State.
2. Appointment of servants below the rank of Peshkars in institutions outside the State or under his sole and direct management.
3. Introduction of survey and settlement into Devadaya Inam villages of Matts or institutions under his direct management.
4. Acceptance of endowments made by private individuals for non-Muzrai Institutions.
5. Disposal and investment of savings of Muzrai Institutions.
6. Disposal of Nehami allowances in chattrams.
7. Prescribing the form of Raja Asirvadas or other ritual in temples.
8. Regulating the powers of Dharmadarsis in supervising Muzrai Institutions.
9. Regulating the scale of expenditure in temples on occasions of visits by H. H. the Maharaja or on other special occasions.
10. Regulating special worship on special occasions.
11. Regulating Kangalarakki charity.
12. Regulating Prince Gulam Mahomed's Charity Fund, Mysore.
13. Compilation, maintenance and checking of Muzrai accounts of the various institutions.
14. Compilation of Muzrai Quit-Rent Registers.
15. Administration Report.
16. Returns of estimates sanctioned by Deputy Commissioners.
17. Management of the following institutions:—
    (i) H. H. the Maharaja's Chattram etc., at Tirupati.
    (ii) H. H. the Maharaja's Chattram at Benares.
    (iii) Gumbaz at Seringapatam.
    (iv) Sanskrit Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore.
    (v) Sri Uttaradi Matt.
    (vi) Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt.
    (vii) Sri Sivaganga Matt.
    (viii) Sri Subrahmanya Matt.
    (ix) H. H. the late Maharaja's Memorial at Calcutta.
18. Questions relating to excommunication of persons by Matt priests.
19. Technical Agamasastra questions.
20. Questions connected with the assumption by Government of direct management of Muzrai Institutions and endowments.

PART III.

Government.

1. Appeals from orders passed by Deputy Commissioners and the Muzrai Superintendent.
2. Restoration of resumed Devadaya Inam lands, or cash Inams.
3. Claims for Agratheertha and other honours.
4. Claims for insignia.
5. Sanctioning new grants of cash or land inams.
6. Exemption of Matt priests etc., from attendance in Civil Courts.
7. Imposition of taxes or levy of fees on cattle and shops during temple Jatras.
8. Notifying appointment of Dharmadarsis.
9. Appointment of Peshkars, Nazims and Khazis.
10. Rights of temples to sandalwood on their Inam lands etc.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

11 Issue of Rahadaris to Matt priests, etc

12 Contesting Muzrai suits in Civil Courts

13 Conversion of Sirkai lands into Devadaya and *vice versa*

14 Transfers of chattrams in the State

15 Regulating the deposit of monies by private persons for charitable purposes

16 Regulating the succession of Gurus to Matts, etc

17 Revising the scale of expenditure in Muzrai Institutions

18 Sanctioning repairs and new works out of the State grant or out of funds of institutions

19 Construction of new places of worship

20 Disposal of Tengale and Vadagale and other sectional disputes

Exd.—C. S.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. 2463-513—Muz. 82-14-2, dated 2nd April 1917.

Re-organization of the Muzrai Department.

Sanctions the —— making the Muzrai Superintendent an *ex-officio* Joint Secretary to Government in that Department and also strengthening the office establishment of the Muzrai Superintendent.

W D 2489—GPB—24-4-17—255

No. 2463-513—Muz. 82-14-2, dated 2nd April 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Proceedings No. G. 1600-39—G. M. 1-08-2, dated 7th September 1908, directing the amalgamation of the Muzrai Secretariat with the General and Revenue Secretariat and reappointment of the Muzrai Superintendent to be in administrative as well as the executive charge of the Department.

2. Government Proceedings No. 2066-7—Muz. F. 652-12-1, dated 16th May 1913, appointing a Committee consisting of Messrs. C. Srikanteswara Aiyar, Inspector-General of Police and G. Aravamudu Iyengar, Muzrai Superintendent, for studying and submitting a joint report upon the organization and working of the Muzrai Department.

3. Letter No. 325, dated 8th September 1914, from the Members of the Muzrai Committee, submitting for the orders of Government a supplemental Memorandum examining the present system of work and dealing with the powers and duties of the Muzrai Superintendent.

Order No. 2463-513—Muz. 82-14-2, dated 2nd April 1917.

The Government have taken into their careful consideration the report submitted by the Committee appointed in the order of 16th May 1913, read above. One of the points dealt with by the Committee has reference to the powers and duties of the various officers of the department. On this point the Government agree with the Committee in thinking that the arrangements laid down in the Government Order of 7th September 1908, require modifications in certain respects with a view to secure greater efficiency in the administration of the Muzrai Department. Owing to the fact that the Muzrai Superintendent is largely occupied with the heavy Secretariat work which devolves on him under the present arrangements he is not in a position to devote that amount of time and attention to the systematic inspection and supervision of Muzrai institutions which the importance of the work demands. It has, therefore, become necessary to devise a scheme which, while giving the Muzrai Superintendent greater freedom to move about and more time and scope for supervision of institutions, initiation of reforms and rectification of abuses, will also obviate unnecessary duplication of work in the Secretariat and allow of the intimate personal knowledge and experience of the Head of the Department being utilized in the disposal of matters coming up before Government.

2. With this object, the Government direct, in the first place, that the Muzrai Superintendent, while continuing to be shown as graded among Deputy Commissioners, be also *Ex-officio* Joint Secretary to Government, so far as work in the Secretariat pertaining to the Muzrai Department is concerned, and secondly that he be given the aid of a competent officer of the grade of an Assistant Commissioner, who will be both an Assistant Secretary to Government and Office Assistant to the Muzrai Superintendent. The Assistant should be able to relieve him of much of his routine work and also help in inspection and other work.

3. A systematic inspection of Muzrai institutions both those within the State and those outside will hereafter form an important part of the Muzrai Superintendent's duties and he will be expected to be on tour on an average for about a fortnight every month. His tour should be arranged according to a fixed programme month to month, his notes and reports being submitted to Government, when necessary, and copies sent to Deputy Commissioners for information.

4. With a view to further decentralization, the list of powers and duties appended to the order of 7th September 1908, will be revised as shown in the statement appended. But the Muzrai Superintendent will continue as heretofore to advise Government on all questions of general policy and as the executive Head of the Department, his powers and responsibilities especially in regard to noting defects and suggesting improvements will remain unaffected.

No. 2463-513—Muz. 82-14-2, dated 2nd April 1917.

5. In view of the inadequacy of the existing staff and of the additional work and responsibilities entailed by the present reorganization, the clerical and menial establishment of the Muzrai Superintendent's Office will be revised, as shown below at an additional cost of Rs. 168 per mensem from State Funds and Rs. 225 per mensem from Muzrai Funds.

Existing establishment	Number	Cost	Establishment as sanctioned	Number	Cost	Increased cost
		Rs.			Rs	Rs
From State Funds—			From State Funds—			
Clerical ...	4	150	Clerical	6	275	125
Menial ...	8	64	Menial	12	107	43
From Muzrai Funds—			From Muzrai Funds—			
Clerical ...	6	128¾	Clerical	10	353¾	225

6. The cost of the establishment debitable to Muzrai Funds will be met from the "Muzrai Establishment Fund" when it is finally constituted. In the meanwhile, the increased cost under this head will be charged in equal proportion to the marginally noted Muzrai institutions which have a large unexpended surplus annually and which do not at present contribute towards the establishment charges.

1. Ghati Subrahmanyaswamy, Dodballapur Taluk.
2. Anjaneyaswamy at Kyamenahalli.
3. Venkataramanaswami at Talakayalkonda.
4. Rishya Sringeswaraswamy at Kigga.
5. Ramadevaru at Chunchinkatte.
6. Rameśvara at Keladi
7. Bhoganandisvara at Nandi.
8. Kasivisvesvara at Gosayaghatta, Seringapatam Taluk.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Registrar, Chief Court.
The Palace Controller, Mysore.
The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.
The Members of the Committee.

Exd.— R. K.

No. 2463-513--Muz. 82-14-2, dated 2nd April 1917.

APPENDIX.

Part I.

Deputy Commissioners

1. Management of Muzrai Institutions and their endowments including inspection.
2. Enquiries into mismanagement of institutions, alienations of endowments, etc., and mismanagement of private institutions.
3. Resumption of Devadaya and Dharmadaya Inam lands (Muzrai Superintendent to be consulted.)
4. Disbursement of Kodagi, Muzrai and Malnad cash inam payments.
5. Disposing of darkhasts for lands belonging to Muzrai Institutions
6. Holding of cattle fairs during Jatras (Muzrai Superintendent to be consulted.)
7. Recovery of Puduvat amounts.
8. Acceptance of jewels, etc., offered as sevathas for Muzrai Institutions.
9. Appointments, transfers, removals, etc., of Muzrai servants in their respective districts hereditary or otherwise, except Peshkars, Khajis and Nazims.
10. Claims to hereditary appointments and allowances.
11. Recovery of jewels lost in Muzrai Institutions from servants concerned.
12. Dealing with questions of temple servants living in temple premises.
13. Appointment of Dharmadarsis in cases of minor institutions with a revenue ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs 1,000. (Muzrai Superintendent to be consulted.)
14. Fixing scales of expenditure in these institutions (Muzrai Superintendent to be consulted.)
15. Issue of Rahadaris to presiding priests of the Minor Mathas.
16. Disposal of contracts for the supply of provisions to Muzrai Institutions.
17. Introduction of Survey and Settlement in Devadaya inam villages.
18. Mutation of names in sannads of a hereditary personal nature.
19. Sanction of estimates for repairs of institutions up to a limit of Rs. 50 from the funds of the institutions.

Part II.

Muzrai Superintendent.

(Special duties.)

1. Inspection of Muzrai Institutions in and outside the State.
2. Management of institutions outside the State and of Mathas and other institutions in the temporary management of Government.
3. Appointment of servants below the rank of Peshkars in institutions outside the State or under his sole and direct management
4. Introduction of survey and settlement into Devadaya inam villages of Matts or institutions under his direct management
5. Disposal and investment of savings of Muzrai Institutions.
6. Prescribing the form of Raja Asirvadas or other ritual in temples.
7. Regulating the scale of expenditure in temples on occasions of visits by His Highness the Maharaja or on other special occasions.
8. Regulating special worship on special occasions
9. Regulating Prince Gulam Mahomed's Charity Fund, Mysore.
10. Compilation, maintenance, and checking of Muzrai accounts of the various institutions.
11. Management of the following institutions:—
    1. Sanskrit College at Bangalore.
    2. Ayurvedic College, Mysore.
12. Questions relating to excommunication of persons by Matt priests.
13. Technical Agamasastra questions.
14. Questions connected with the assumption by Government of direct management of Muzrai institutions and endowments.

Part III.

Government.

1. Appeals from orders passed by Deputy Commissioners and the Muzrai Superintendent
2. Restoration of resumed Devadaya Inam lands, or cash inams.
3. Claims for Agratheertha and other honours.
4. Claims for insignia.
5. Sanctioning new grants of cash or land inams.
6. Exemption of Matt priests, etc., from attendance in Civil Courts.
7. Imposition of taxes or levy of fees on cattle and shops during temple jatras.
8. Notifying appointment of Dharmadarsis of major institutions
9. Appointment of Peshkars, Nazims and Khajis
10. Rights of temples to sandalwood on their inam lands, etc.
11. Acceptance of endowments by private individuals for non-muzrai institutions
12. Claims of Mathas to properties left by heirless disciples.
13. Nehimi allowances in chattrams
14. Issue of Rahadaris to presiding priests of important Mathas.

No. 2463-513—Muz. 82-14-2, dated 2nd April 1917.

15. Contesting Muzrai suits in Civil Courts.
16. Conversion of Sirkar lands into Devadaya and *vice versa*.
17 Transfers of chattrams in the State
18 Regulating the deposit of monies by private persons for charitable purposes
19 Regulating the succession of Gurus to Matts, etc
20 Revising the scale of expenditure in Major Muzrai Institutions
21 Sanctioning repairs and new works out of the State grant or where the cost is to be met out of funds of institutions themselves all estimates exceeding in value of Rs. 50.
22 Construction of new places of worship
23. Disposal of Tengale and Vadagale and other sectional disputes

Statement showing the present scale of establishment and the scale now sanctioned for the Muziai Superintendent s Office.

Present				Sanctioned			
No	Designation	Grade	Average cost	No	Designation	Grade	Average cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	From "State Funds"	Rs	Rs a p		*From State Funds*	Rs	Rs a p
1	Head Clerk	60	60 0 0	1	Head clerk	80—4—100	95 0 0
1	Clerk	40	40 0 0	1	First Munshi	50—4—70	65 0 0
1	Clerk	20	20 0 0	1	Third Munshi	25—1—30	28 12 0
1	Overseer	30	30 0 0	1	Typist	25—1—30	28 12 0
				1	Record keeper	25—1—30	28 12 0
				1	Despatcher	25—1—30	28 12 0
4	Total		150 0 0	6	Total		275 0 0
	Menials				*Menials*		
1	Daftarbund	10	10 0 0	1	Mutchi	12	12 0 0
1	Dafadar	10	10 0 0	1	Daftarbund	12	12 0 0
1	Peon	9	9 0 0	1	Dafadar	12	12 0 0
1	Peon	8	8 0 0	1	Peon	10	10 0 0
2	Peons	14	14 0 0	1	Peon	9	9 0 0
1	Lascar	7	7 0 0	3	Peons	24	24 0 0
1	Mashalchi	6	6 0 0	3	Peons	21	21 0 0
				1	Mashalchi	7	7 0 0
8	Total		64 0 0	12	Total		107 0 0
	Grand Total		214 0 0		Grand Total		382 0 0
				Net Increase Rs 168 per mensem or Rs 2 016 per annum			
	From Muzrai Funds				*From Muzrai Funds*		
1	Clerk	30	30 0 0	1	Deputy Clerk	50—4—70	65 0 0
1	Clerk	25	25 0 0	1	Second Munshi	30—3—45	41 4 0
1	Agamik	20	20 0 0	1	Head Accountant	50—4—70	65 0 0
1	Agama Parikshakar	20	20 0 0	1	Deputy Accountant	30—3—45	41 4 0
1	Vyasaraya Matt Clerk	15	15 0 0	1	Junior Accountant	25—1—30	28 12 0
1	Sivaganga Matt Clerk	15—1—20	18 12 0	1	Junior Accountant	25—1—30	28 12 0
				1	Agamik	20	20 0 0
				1	Agama Parikshakar	20	25 0 0
				1	Vyasaraya Matt Clerk	15	15 0 0
				1	Sivaganga Matt Clerk	15—1—20	18 12 0
6	Total		128 12 0	10	Total		353 12 0
				Net Increase Rs 225 per mensem or Rs 2,700 per annum			

A73

REPLY

(To be written on this margin.)

OFFICE OF THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

NOTE

Dated [illegible] *19* 1.

[illegible] preliminary [illegible] to on [illegible] reorganization.

Forwarded with compliments to the Mukrai Secretary to Government.

He is requested to meet me in my chambers at 11-30 A.M. on Tuesday the 6th instant to discuss the question.

The first reorganization of [illegible] General and Revenue Department [illegible] that reorganization, the [illegible] were swept away and a unit of [illegible] upon the system prevailing in the Home Department of Government of India [illegible] was introduced. The main features of this [illegible] were:-

(1) With the exception of the Postal [illegible] the branches of the General and Revenue [illegible] brought under the control of a single [illegible] General and Revenue Secretary, the [illegible] placed in charge of an Independent Secretary.

(2) Except in a few instances subjects [illegible] nature were grouped together and each group or branch was placed in charge of a Gazetted officer and below the rank of an Assistant Secretary (Joint Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Registrar).

(3) To supervise the work of the clerks in each branch Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents were employed who worked under the direction of the Assistant Secretary or other officer in charge of the branch.

(4) Elaborate rules were prescribed for the conduct of business and arrangements were made for the preservation and destruction of records.

Under this scheme, 7 Branches were constituted as noted below:-

I. [illegible]

II. Financial

III. Legislative and Judicial.

IV. Local Government and Sanitary.

V. General

Branches III and V were placed in charge of a Principal Secretary and the rest of the branches in charge of Assistant Secretaries. The strength of the establishment was fixed at 156 comprising 7 Superintendents, 7 Assistant Superintendents and 142 Clerks inclusive of the staff of the personal establishments of the Speaker & Members of Council

Later on in 1908 the post of General Secretary was abolished and the department was placed in charge of an Under Secretary under the control of the General & Revenue Secretary.

In 1915 another Secretary was appointed who was placed

Commerce for stats.

in charge of the [illegible]

In 1917 the [illegible] was replaced by a Joint [illegible] Secretary still [illegible] General Branch.

In 1915 the Political Department [illegible] General and Home Secretariat.

In pursuance of the policy of [illegible] development inaugurated by the [illegible] Secretaryship was constituted in 1920 to deal with [illegible] subjects, xxx as well as the Council Secretariat.

The Deputy Secretaryship was abolished in [illegible], but revived again in 1923 and was abolished again in [illegible].

As the work of the Secretariat increased additions were made from time to time to the clerical establishment and in 1914 the pay and prospects of the clerks were improved in order to attract a better class of men to the work and the number of permanent hands was fixed at 117.

With the establishment of overseas the need for co-ordination of work of the various branches was felt. Opportunity was taken to examine the working of the whole machinery, the defects noticed in the Secretariat procedure were rectified and a new reorganization scheme was sanctioned in 1917, the main features of which were as follows:-

(1) A Chief Secretary was appointed with two or three Branches under his immediate charge and with some general supervision over the branches in the charge of other Secretaries.

(2) The Secretariat work was divided into five groups called -

Command for stud-

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]

and each of these groups was [illegible]

Secretary with independent [illegible]

(3) Each group was divided [illegible] were distributed among [illegible] teries and 7 Assistant Secretaries.

(4) The strength of the ministerial staff [illegible] 4 Chief Superintendents, [illegible] (inclusive of the staff of the personal assistants to the Dewan and members of Council), [illegible] Superintendents being added each year. Subsequently the temporary superintendent for Kalpitiya was made permanent. A separate staff, consisting of one Superintendent and two clerks, was allotted for dealing with the correspondence relating to the [illegible], one of the Chief Superintendents' clerks was promoted into a tenure appointment on the Dewan's staff. The cadre of clerks also has since been added to from time to time. Very recently two new sections were brought into [illegible] Income-tax and Food Control. The former is a permanent institution but the latter is temporary and [illegible] to be abolished at no distant date.

The actual strength of the ministerial establishment now is as follows:-

6 Chief Superintendents
16 Superintendents
1 Superintendent (Temporary)
78 First Division Clerks
72 Second Division Clerks
3 Typists and
1 News paper Reader.

Command for etc.

[illegible] 2

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

as follows:-

[illegible]

Confidential Branch.	1. [illegible]		
	[illegible] services.		
	2. Council work.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Political Branch	1. Palace and Political		
	2. Military		
	3. Press and Stationery.		
Minor Departments Branch.	1. Minor Departments and Miscellaneous	[illegible]	
	2. A.D.C.s and entertainments.	[illegible]	
	3. Mess and Jetty		
	4. Census.		
Efficiency Audit Branch	.....	[illegible]	
Office Branch	1. Cash section	[illegible]	
	2. Translation section	Chief Clerk	
	3. Records.		
			[illegible]
Registering Branch.	General Despatching	Registrar	[illegible]
Education Branch.	1. Education	1 Asst. Secy.	[illegible]
	2. Agriculture (including Exhibitions, Meteorology and Sericulture.....	1 Asst. Secy.	

Command for stud-

...mation Branch	3.I... ...ers. 4. ...onomic Concerns (i...ing ...gomation... ...olati...) 5. Iron ...e ...		

...

Protection Branch.	1. ...ellal 2. ...arriage.	...	...
	3. Legislation 4. Courts. 5. Police. 6. Prisons. 7. ...Finance' ...erminations.	...	...
Land Revenue Branch.	1. Land ...evenue 2. Land Survey 3. Revenue Inc.	Under Secretary	...
Separate Revenue.	4. Excise 5. Registration & Stamps.		...
Local Self Government Branch.	6. Local Boards 7. Municipalities 8. Forest 9. Income Tax	Asst. Secretary	...

FINANCIAL ...

Financial Branch.	1. General Finance 2. Salaries and Allowances. 3. Civil Accounts. 4. Financial Miscellaneous including Post and Telegraph.	1 Under Secretary	...

MUZRAI SECRETARY.

Muzrai Branch.	Muzrai	1 Under Secretary	...

Command for etc.

In view of [illegible] examine the working of the [illegible] economy of labour and material [illegible] of work and to submit [illegible] consultation with the [illegible]. 2

Economy may be effected in one of the following ways:-

(1) by a proper readjustment of the [illegible] branches so as to exact the maximum amount [illegible] minimum establishment,

(2) by the curtailment of the volume of work by simplified the Secretariat procedure or by the devolution of [illegible] powers on the heads of departments, and

(3) by a reduction of the emoluments of the officers and men of the Secretariat.

In these days of high prices when the reward in the form of pay and allowances and the Government have, in order to some satisfy that reward, sanctioned high prices all round, [illegible] source of economy is out of the question and need not be considered.

Now dealing with the 1st method, the principles to be observed in any readjustment of subjects, with due regard to efficiency are:-

(1) that subjects which are closely allied to one another are brought under the same group so as to avoid [illegible] any circulation of files to different branches which means delay and imperfect noting,

(2) that the disposal is prompt and the files dealt with do not escape the attention of Secretary or one or other of the officers in charge of a group of branch,

(3) that higher officers are not encrossed too much with routine work and that they have sufficient time at their command for study.

...command for study, help ...

Bearing ... the subjects ...

the subjects is follows:-

Branch.	Sections.
I. Confidential Branch.	1. Secret ... 2. Council ... 3. Miscellaneous.
II. [illegible] Branch.	1. Secretariat. 2. Courts. 3. Police. 4. Prisons. 5. Municipalities and Local Bodies. 6. Local Loans Fund.
III. Minor Departments and Office Audit.	1. General Establishments. 2. Treasury and Exchequer. 3. Accountant General's Office and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. 4. Inspection of Public Works Accounts. 5. Administration Reports.
IV. Office Branch.	1. Legislation. 2. Agents. 3. Translation Section. 4. General Establishments.
V. Revenue Branch.	1. Land Revenue. 2. Revenue Miscellaneous. 3. Land Survey. 4. Agriculture and Fisheries (including Sericulture and Animal Husbandry) 5. Salaries 6. Income Tax
VI. Local Boards	1. Local Boards. 2. Municipalities. 3. Medical. 4. Sanitary [illegible] 5. Miscellaneous (including Epidemics)
VII. Education Branch (or Development Branch)	1. Education (including Universities) 2. Industries and Commerce (including Joint Stock Companies and Trade Schemes) 3. Forests. 4. Geological. 5. Economic Conference. 6. Copyright and Inventions and Designs Act.
VIII. Financial Branch.	1. General Finance. 2. Salaries and allowances. 3. Civil Accounts. 4. Referred cases. 5. Co-operative Societies. 6. Financial Miscellaneous.
IX. Muzrai Branch.	Muzrai.

(1) It seems to me that the Political [illegible] branch may cease to exist. [illegible] with the Confidential Cattle.

(2) Medical and Sanitary [illegible] Protection Branch. [illegible] with Local Boards and Municipalities and [illegible] dealt with in the Local Self Government Rules.

(3) The Inner Departments [illegible] with the Efficiency Audit Rules.

(4) There may be only one General Registration Department [illegible] the Registrar the separate registering branches to each section being abolished.

(5) Registration and Stamps may be taken away from the Separate Revenue Branch and brought under the Collector Branch.

(6) Excise may be easily given to the Revenue Branch and the Separate Revenue Branch may be abolished.

(7) It is a point for consideration whether the Education Branch should not be tacked on to the Local Boards. The Committee appointed to consider the reorganisation of the Government of India Secretariat have suggested the grouping of Education with Public Health and the department so constituted to be styled the Department of Public Health & Education.

(8) As Agriculture has intimate relation with the Land Revenue Department it may be transferred to the Revenue Board and Forest may be tacked on to the Industries Branch. On account of the dependence of the Iron Works and the Ambalam Factories upon the working of the Forest Department, it is necessary I think that Forests should be dealt with in the Industries Branch. Likewise Geology may be transferred

fror the inner [illegible]

(i) The [illegible] to the financial [illegible] intimately connected with [illegible]. 2

(ii) The [illegible] and the Secretariat [illegible] 1st grade retains the [illegible] and the 2nd grade retaining the [illegible].

(iii) The Assistant Secretary in the Central [illegible] be taken away and the [illegible] authorised to submit papers to [illegible] absence of the Central Secretary.

(iv) The posts of Under Secretaries [illegible] has been long in the Government of India Secretariat [illegible] places may be taken by Assistant Secretaries. [illegible] meaning in having an Under Secretary of the same standing as an Assistant Secretary with no larger power of [illegible] officer. Under the above proposals one or two Secretaries may have greater work than others and the Assistant Secretaries in charge of these heavy branches may be given some allowance as is now being given to the Under Secretaries. As things now stand, there is an Under Secretary attached to a lightly worked Department viz the Central Department [illegible] is in receipt of a higher allowance than two Assistant Secretaries of some of the most heavily worked Departments.

If the above proposals are accepted the allocation of work among Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and Superintendents may be made in the manner indicated below:-

//

[illegible] Branch.	[illegible]
I. [illegible]-tial Branch.	[illegible]
II. [illegible] Branch.	[illegible]
III. [illegible] Instruments and [illegible] by Built [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] Branch [illegible]	[illegible]
V. [illegible] Branch	Revenue [illegible]
VI. [illegible] Courts Branch.	Revenue Secretary
VII. Education Branch (or Development Branch)	Chief Secretary
III. Financial Branch.	Financial Secretary
IX. Rural Branch	Rural Secretary

Under the above arrangement the Secretariat will have to be managed by three Secretaries, [illegible] and one Registrar. The number of [illegible] will be raised from 10 to 13. This of course does not include the staff of the personal establishment of the [illegible].

The several Assistant Secretaries who deal with the [illegible] of Education, Industries and Agriculture may act also as [illegible] of the respective Central Boards of the [illegible] Conference. The only objection against this proposal will be

that the operation of [illegible] two secretaries. [illegible] of the agricultural [illegible] officer of the status of an assistant [illegible] under two officers. [illegible] tion Branch is working under me as [illegible] Pearl and I do not in the least feel [illegible] being my whole-time subordinate.

The points for investigation in regard to [illegible] are :-

(1) Whether the work will be the same [illegible] and Assistant Secretary is to be officially looked after,

(The matter of [illegible] which will be dealt with [illegible] may be noted. It is to be [illegible] the normal work of [illegible] and receipts should not be [illegible] see Pr. [illegible] Branch's note dated [illegible]).

(2) Whether the number of Assistant Secretaries and Superintendents allocated in each [illegible] sufficient or not.

In the Government of India Secretariat [illegible] previous Secretariat experience are, I believe, [illegible] Assistant Secretaries. In other words the Assistant Secretaries hold permanent appointments and not tenure appointments like the Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries. Whether this system can be adopted with advantage in our Secretariat [illegible] considered.

It may also be considered whether it [illegible] Secretaries in charge of the revenue and general [illegible] it will not be advantageous to have [illegible]

of each of the two departments. [illegible] memory in most all fit in [illegible] General and Revenue Secretariat [illegible] charge of the Chief Secretary. [illegible] raised against this is that [illegible] officer next lower in grade [illegible] away for a district charge before [illegible] in the Secretariat. [illegible] permanent official. [illegible] instead of 4 years as is the case in the [illegible] Secretariat. I do not think that in the [illegible], a Senior Assistant Commissioner [illegible] County Secretary will become entitled [illegible] in 5 years of his appointment as Senior Assistant Commissioner.

The question of a suitable appellation for the General Secretariat may also be taken into consideration. [illegible] under the head 'Revenue' appear notifications [illegible] regarding the appointment of Assistant Collectors and the [illegible] of their powers. This appears to be very inconvenient. [illegible] the subdivisions adopted in the Government [illegible] General and Revenue Secretariat into [illegible] Secretariats seem [illegible] appropriate. The word Department, I think, [illegible] the charge of the Secretary, Branch for the charge of the Assistant Secretary and Section for the charge of a Superintendent or Head Clerk.

The Financial Secretariat will have to be separated from the General organisation of the Secretariat in charge of the Chief Secretary. The Financial Secretary is an officer of equal rank status with the Chief Secretary and on account of the position of advantage he enjoys as the adviser of Government in financial matters, his office must be quite independent of the Chief Secretariat or the General and Revenue Secretariat.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

After [illegible]

simplification [illegible]

part of the volu[illegible]

[illegible]

3rd February 1[illegible].

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF [illegible]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

****

No. G 24983/Cash 80 20-1 Dt. 25th June, 1921

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

With effect from the 1st July 1921, the following rearrangement of Branches and Sections are ordered in the General and Revenue Secretariat.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT. — Officer in charge.

I. Confidential and Efficiency Audit. — Under Secretary.

A. Confidential.

1. Appointments (including H.E.H.)
2. Council cases & other confidential work.
3. Palace & Political (including Posts & Telegraphs.)

B. Efficiency Audit.

1. Efficiency Audit.
2. Statistics.
3. Advertisement and Stores.

II. OFFICE. 1. Cash. — Registrar.
2. Tents and Stores. — Assistant Secretary

III. Military & Miscellaneous.

1. Military.
2. General Miscellaneous.
3. Press and Stationery.
4. Representative Assembly & entertainments.
5. Census.

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT. — Assistant Secretary (also Secretary Board of Education.)

IV. Education.

1. Education including University.
2. Copyrights.

V. Industries Commerce. — Assistant Secretary (also Secretary Board of Industries)

1. Industries and Commerce (including Joint Stock Companies & Inventions and Designs.)
2. Iron Works.
3. Forests.
4. Geology and Mines.

Chief Secretary.

TGS.

REVENUE AND JUDICIAL SECRETARIAT. — Officer in charge. Under Secretary.

I. Revenue.
1. Land Revenue.
2. Revenue Miscellaneous.
3. Land Survey.
4. Excise.
5. Income Tax.

2

II. Local Self Govt. — Assistant Secretary (also Secretary to the Board of Agriculture)

1. Local Boards.
2. Municipalities.
3. Medical
4. Sanitary, (including Malnad Improvement)
5. Agriculture.

III. Judicial & Legislative. — Assistant Secretary (also Secretary to the Legislative Council)

1. Legislation.
2. Courts.
3. Police.
4. Prisons.
5. Registration & Stamps.
6. Local Examinations.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT. — Under Secretary.

1. General Finance.
2. Salaries and Allowances.
3. Civil Accounts.
4. Financial Miscellaneous.
5. Co-operative Societies.

MUZRAI SECRETARIAT.

This Secretariat will be amalgamated with the office of the Muzrai Superintendent and the combined office will be under the sole control of the Muzrai Superintendent and ex-officio Secretary, Muzrai Department.

2. From and after the 1st July 1921, the two main divisions of Branch I of the Chief Secretariat, and each of the other Branches will be self-contained, that is, will maintain separate diaries & issue registers and do its own typing and recording.

3. Pending separate orders on the reorganization of the Secretariat Establishment, the caseworkers and other staff attached to each existing Section will be transferred in full for absorption in the new Branches concerned.

4. The Registrar will arrange for the temporary distribution among the new Branches of the typing & other establishments now working in common for each Secretariat.

By Order,

Chief Secretary.

TCS.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

...

Read:-- 2

Government Order No.41-2/C.B.2-21-1 dated 2nd July 1921 directing the abolition of the post of the Assistant Secretary to Government, Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Meteorology in General & Revenue Secretariat, with effect from the 1st July 1921.

Order No. 319/CB 2-7-1-2
Dated, Bangalore, the 18th July 1921.

The Palace and Political Branch of the Chief Secretariat having ceased to exist with effect from the 1st July 1921, the post of Assistant Secretary for the charge of the branch is abolished with effect from the same date.

2. The post of Under Secretary, Muzrai Secretariat, will be abolished with effect from the 26th July 1921 the date on which the present incumbent retires.

(SD) K. Matthan,
Offg. Chief Secretary to Govt.

T o

The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

No. 320/CB. dt 18.7.21.

Copy of the above is forwarded, with compliments, to the Muzrai Secretary to Govt.

By order,

For Offg. Chief Secretary.

Government Order No.1[illegible] sanctioning the grant of certain allowances to the General and Revenue Secretariat Staff in connection with Typewriting.

4. Government Order No.1497/G.A.dt.21-10-1[illegible] dated 17th March 1927 ordering the grant of such allowances to the Secretariat Officials also.

5. Government Order No.3842-R7/G.A.36-27-1 dated 14th October 1927 passing orders on the reorganisation of the General and Revenue Secretariats.

6. Government Order No.G.12806-56/G.A.605-17-1 dated 17th May 1928 sanctioning the constitution of a Statistical Branch in the General and Revenue Secretariat and the appointment of.

8. Government Order No.G.12947-56/G.A.36-17-6 dated 3rd May 1928 passing orders on the several questions arising out of the reorganisation of the General and Revenue Secretariat.

9. Government Order No. G.1786-4/G.A.24-19-1 dated 4th February 1929 sanctioning a First Division Clerk for work connected with Census and allowing him a Captation Allowance of one-fifth of his pay.

10. Government Order No. G.9788-4/Genl.28-29-4 dated 14th November 1929 sanctioning the continuance of a special establishment of one Superintendent and one Stenographer for work connected with the Rice Enquiry till the 31st December 1931.

9. Government Order No.2098-Ju(...)/... [illegible] sanctioning a Work on Rs.60/- [illegible] Book Journal and the scrutiny of [illegible] 1985.

2

10. Government Order No.[illegible]/Cash 10-[illegible] sanctioning an additional First Division Clerk [illegible] Excise-Cum.

11. Government Order No.62-S/G.A.H-21-1 dated 2nd Jul[illegible] abolishing the post of the Assistant Secretary, [illegible] Department.

12. Government Order No.219/G.A.S-21-1 dated 26th July 19[illegible] abolishing two posts of Assistant Secretary, [illegible] Political Department and also Under Secretary, Home Department.

13. Government Order No.634/[illegible].A.440 dated 30th July 1971 [illegible] the conference of the Efficiency Audit Unit [illegible] some of orders on the reorganisation of the General [illegible] Revenue Secretariat.

14. Government Order No.2850-3320/G.B.S-22-3 dated 31st August 2003 upgrading a Secretary to Government, General Department, as Chief of a Secretary to Government, Departments of Education and Agriculture.

15. Government Order No.G.35984/G.M.88-24-3 dated 16th May 1917 partly orders on the creation of the Model Establishment of the General and Revenue Secretariat.

16. Government Order Nos.12484-5/G.M.C-17-56, G.6137/Cash, 62-10-2, G.12460/Genl S-80-20 dated 18th December 2010, 27th September 1920 and 23th December 2000 respectively sanctioning additions to the Central and Revenue Secretariat Model Establishment.

Order No.8788-[illegible]
Dated, Bangalore the 27th September 1921.

With a view to effect retrenchments in the cost of the establishment of the General and Revenue Secretariat, Government are pleased to direct that the gazetted, clerical, and menial staff of the Secretariat be revised as shown below. The revision is expected to result in an aggregate saving of about Rs.3',000/- per annum.

I. Secretaries.

There will be, as heretofore, four whole time Secretaries to Government -- the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary, the General Secretary, and the Revenue Secretary. The Munrai Superintendent will continue to be ex-officio Secretary, Munrai Department.

(2) Subordinate Secretariat Officers.

Exclusive of the officers on the personal staff of the Dewan and of His Highness the Extraordinary Member, there were on the 30th June 1921 three Under Secretaries and seven Assistant Secretaries and one Registrar on the sanctioned permanent establishment of the General and Revenue Secretariat and one under Secretary, (temporary) doing duty as Efficiency Audit Officer. The reduction of the strength by three officers has already been ordered. The revised permanent strength of subordinate Secretariat Officers in the General and Revenue Secretariat (exclusive of personal staff) will consist of eight Assistant Secretaries and one Registrar. Seven of these will be selected from among the members of the Civil Service and two posts will be reserved for Superintendents of the General and Revenue Secretariat, these posts being excluded from the Civil Service cadre. Officers of the Civil Service posted as Assistant Secretaries or Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat, will draw their grade pay plus a duty allowance of Rs.50/- per mensem.

Such of the officers as are now designated Under Secretaries and draw a duty allowance of Rs.75/- per mensem will continue as such and draw the higher duty allowance until they are transferred elsewhere. Superintendents of the Secretariat designated as Assistant Secretaries or Registrar will draw pay at Rs. 250-50/3-400 plus a duty allowance of Rs.50/-.

(3) There are at present four Chief Superintendents in the grade Rs.200-10-250, one of them doing duty as Deputy Registrar and drawing a duty allowance of Rs.30/- per mensem. There are also 16 permanent Superintendents and one temporary Superintendent in the grade Rs.125-10-175, two Managers on Rs.100-10-150, one of them permanent and the other temporary, and three temporary Auditors on the Efficiency Audit Staff, two on Rs.125/- and one on Rs.100/-. Against this establishment, a staff consisting of four permanent Superintendents, First Grade, on Rs.200-10-250/-, one of them doing duty as Deputy Registrar and drawing a duty allowance of Rs.30/- per mensem and twelve permanent Superintendents and one temporary Superintendent, Second Grade, on Rs.125-10-175, and one temporary Auditor on Rs.100 is sanctioned. The maximum allocation of the Superintendents will be as follows:-

(1) One Superintendent, First Grade, doing duty as Deputy Registrar and holding charge of General Records, Vernacular Records and Multigraph Section.

(2) One Superintendent, First Grade, (tenure appointment) doing duty in the Dewan's Office.

(3) One Superintendent each to thefollowing Branches of the Secretariat:-

Confidential Branch
Efficiency Audit and Statistics
Military and Miscellaneous
Office Branch
Translation
Education
Judicial
Industries and Commerce
Revenue
Local Self Government
Financial
Survey

and two Superintendents doing duty as Auditors in the Efficiency Audit Staff. The temporary Superintendent will be employed on work connected with the Irish Scheme.

The temporary Superintendent and the temporary Auditor will be continued until the 30th June 1922.

(4) First Division Clerks.

The number of First Division Clerks in the grade of Rs. 60-5-100 will be reduced from 76 permanent and 2 temporary to 70 permanent and one temporary. Their distribution will be as follows:-

Confidential Branch	4	
Efficiency Audit	3	
Office Branch	3	
Translation	4	
Ornamental Records	1	
Multigraph	1	
Military and Miscellaneous	6	permanent & 1 temporary for Census.
Education	2	
Industries & Commerce	3	
Revenue	8	including for Income-Tax Work.
Local Self Government	8	
Judicial	6	
Financial	6	
Mussaf	4	
Dewan's Office	3	
	62 plus 1	

The other eight clerks will constitute a reserve and will be deputed for work in the several branches in privilege leave vacancies. When not required for privilege leave vacancies, they will be employed in such Branches or on such work as the Chief Secretary may from time to time direct. The temporary clerk for Census work will be retained till the Census operations are over and will continue to draw the deputation allowance sanctioned to him.

(5) Second Division Clerks.

There are at present 78 Second Division Clerks on

Rs.30-3-60 and nine other clerks on pay arying from Rs.25 to 75 on the permanent establishment of the General and Revenue Secretariat and also five temporary clerks on pay ranging from Rs.40 to 60, including Stenographers and Typists. Against this, a staff of 68 permanent Second Division Clerks on pay of Rs.30-3-66 is sanctioned, exclusive of Stenographers and Typists who will hereafter be constituted into a seperate cadre. Their distribution will be as follows:-

Confidential Branch	3
Miscellaneous Audit Branch	4
Office Branch	4
General Despatching Section	3
General Records	4
Library	1
Vernacular Records	1
Military Miscellaneous	5
Education	3
Industries and Commerce	3
Revenue Branch	5
Local Self Government	5
Judicial	4
Financial	5
Sanad	6
Extraordinary Member	2
First Member	1
Second Member	1
Third Member	1
Total	58

The remaining four clerks will be treated as a reserve and posted for privilege leave vacancies in the several branches. When not required for privilege leave vacancies, they will be employed in such branches or on such work as the Chief Secretary may from time to time direct.

(c) Stenographers and Typists.

A separate cadre will be constituted for Stenographers and Typists in the General and Revenue Secretariat. It will consist of 15 Stenographers and 12 typists. Nine of the Stenographers will be in the grade of Rs.60-5-100, the other Stenographers and Typists being in the grade of 30-3-60. The Stenographers who are not in the higher grade will draw the allowances admissible to them under the Government Order of 4th July 1926. No allowances

will however be admissible to Typists [illegible] to one of the posts of Stenographers. The allocation of Stenographers and Typists will be as follows:-

2

Stenographers on Rs. 50-5-100.

Dewan	1
Members of Council	4
Chief Secretary	1
General Secretary	1
Revenue Secretary	1
Under Secretary, Confidential and G.A. Branch.	1

Stenographers and Typists on Rs. 30-3-60.

	Stenographer.		Typist.	
Dewan's office	1		1	
Extraordinary Member	1			
Confidential Branch	1	(reserve)	1	
Military Miscellaneous	-		2	
Efficiency Audit	1			
Office Branch	-		1	
Revenue Branch	-		1	(one I reserve).
Local Boards	-		1	
Judicial	-		1	
Asst. Secretary, Education	1		-	
Education Branch	-		1	
Asst. Secretary, Ind & Com.	1		-	
Industries & Commerce	-		1	
Financial	1		1	
General	-		1	

The reserve Stenographer and Typist who will ordinarily work in the Confidential and Revenue Branches respectively will be available for being posted to privilege leave vacancies.

(7) Menial Establishment.

The present sanctioned staff of the menial establishment of the General and Revenue Secretariat stands at ~~277~~. The budget provides in addition for 25 supernumeraries making a total of ~~302~~ hands. Against this a staff of ~~249~~ hands is sanctioned, 37 posts on Rs.7 and 16 on 8, or 53 posts in all being abolished. A statement showing the future distribution of the sanctioned menial staff is appended. The reserve of 12 men should be utilised for being posted as substitutes for those on short leave.

(8) The following miscellaneous establishments will remain

unaffected by this order and will be subject to any orders already in force, in respect of them. 2

(1) Government Stores establishment.
(2) The Record Boring establishment.
(3) The Financial Secretary's [illegible] establishment.
(4) Special establishment sanctioned in connection with Sessions of the Government [illegible].
(5) Mysore Gazetteer establishment.
(6) Multigraph Section. (other than the [illegible] clerk)

9. The lump sum provision of [illegible] sanctioned in Government Order No.C.10713/A.M.352-13-1 dated 20th June 1914 for the entertainment of temporary hands when necessary will be continued.

10. In view of the reserve provided for the First and Second Division Clerks and Stenographers and by rota, rivilege to vacancies occurring in those grades should not be filled by the entertainment of new hands or the promotion of existing hands.

11. The Mussal Secretariat will be separated from the General and Revenue Secretariat and combined with the Office of the Mysore Superintendent into a single office, the strength of the combined office being reduced by two clerks.

12. The question whether the Financial Secretariat should continue as part of the General and Revenue Secretariat or be made into an independent establishment and what reductions are possible in the personal establishment of the Financial Secretary are reserved for separate orders. Pending such orders, the Financial Secretariat staff and the entire personal establishment of the Financial Secretary will continue to form part of the General and Revenue Secretariat.

13. The Chief Secretary will give effect to the foregoing orders as early as practicable in consultation with the other Secretaries to Government and submit proposals for dealing with the cases of officials holding appointments which have been [illegible] abolished in this order. Pending orders of Government,

on such proposals the officials and menials now on the staff of the General and Revenue Secretariat will continue to draw their present pay.

2

M. Appasamy Pantulu
for Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Secretaries to Government.
" Comptroller to Government through Financial Secty.
Press Table.

TSR.G.

on such proposals

01497/Corr 29.7.14
3.9.92

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible] Secretary
   of [illegible].
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible] Secretary.
7. General Secretary.
8. Revenue Secretary.
9. [illegible] to Secretary to the Govt.
10. Assistant Secretary to the Govt.
11. Private Secretary to [illegible] Ministers to the Govt.
12. Personal Assistant to [illegible] Minister.
13. Under Secretary, Finance, Audit and Statistics.
14. Assistant Secretary, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.
15. Assistant Secretary, Finance, Industry, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry.
16. Under Secretary, Commercial Secretariat.
17. Assistant Secretary, Revenue Branch.
18. Assistant Secretary, Local Govt. Branch.
19. Assistant Secretary, Judicial and Legislative Branch.
20. Assistant Secretary, Education Branch.
21. Assistant Secretary, Industries & Commerce.

[illegible]	[illegible]		
24.	[illegible]		
25.	[illegible]		
26.	[illegible]		
27.	[illegible]		
28.	[illegible]		
29.	[illegible]		
30.	[illegible]		
31.	[illegible]		
32.	[illegible]		
33.	[illegible]		
34.	[illegible]		
35.	[illegible]		
36.	[illegible]		
37.	[illegible]		
38.	[illegible]		
39.	[illegible]		
40.	[illegible]		
41.	[illegible]		
42.	[illegible]		
43.	[illegible]		
44.	[illegible]		
45.	[illegible]		
46.	[illegible]		
47.	[illegible]		
48.	[illegible]		

A meeting of Secretaries to consider the question of allocation of officials in accordance with above mentioned order No.B.788-III/Secrh 28-31-1 dated 27th September 1921, will be held in the Chief Secretary's Room on Friday, the 4th November 1921 at 3 P.M.

By order,

Secretary, Secretaries Committee

Secl? Committee
Recent orders
The above proposal
will have P.W. to
the approval of a P.A. to the
Min Supply Dept?
RG 3/11/21

I think yes
Sd. Mc Carter
for Mr Secretary
3/11/21

0 1120 / Carbon 2

Name of branch or office			
Confidential Branch	1		
Efficiency Audit Branch	1		
Office Branch	3	1	
Circulation Section	4	-	
Military Intelligence Branch	1		
Russian Branch			
Industrial & Commercial Branch	3		
Economic Branch	1		
Local Self Government Branch	8		
Political Branch	8	4	
Financial Branch	9	1	
Postal Branch	2	8	1
Bibliography Section	1	-	-
Secretarial Records Branch	1	1	-
Central Records Branch	-	4	-
Library	-	1	-

8. Expenditure in all branches on establishment pay has been saved to Office Branch the surplus made over has been transferred to the Secretarial Branch and to Audit the unexpended balance of Rs. 1 officials promoted by Deputy, the Pay Branch.

Calcutta,

Deputy Secretary

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:-

Government Order No.788-95/Cash.29-21-1 dated the 27th September 1921, ordering, among other things, the separation of the Muzrai Secretariat from the General and Revenue Secretariat and its combination with the office of the Muzrai Superintendent into a single office, the strength of the combined office being reduced by two clerks.

Order No.O.1480-87/Cash.29-21-2

Dated Bangalore, the 31st December 1921.

In pursuance of the above order the following establishment of the General and Revenue Secretariat is transferred with effect from 1st January 1922 for being combined with the Muzrai Superintendent's Office:-

Sl.No.	Name.	Pay. Rupees.
1	Mr.B.Ramaiya, Superintendent	175
2	" S.Tirumalachar, I Dn.Clerk	100
3	" S.R.Narasimhaya --do--	97
4	" A.Venkata Rao --do--	92
5	" C.Krishnamurti Rao II Dn. Clerk.	67
6	" T.Venkatasubbaya,II Dn.-do-	50
7	K.V.Lakshmanan, --do--	44
8	G.K.Venkatraman Typist	38
9	M.Ramachandra Sastry, II Dn. Clerk.	35
10	Y.Rama Rao, Mutchi & Book Binder.	30
11	Kurbar Munisamy,III class Dalayet	13
12	Abdul Satar, II Class Peon.	11

2. For meeting the cost of the above establishment and the contingencies required for expenditure during the remaining period of the current year a lump sum of Rs.4,772/- is transferred to the Muzrai Superintendent's Office from the provision of Rs.2,46,136 provided for establishment under - 12 General Administration - (4 Civil Secretariats in the current year's Budget, due provision

being made in the Budget of the Muzrai Superintendent's Office for future years.

For Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.

" Comptroller to Government.

" Secretaries to Government.

B.K.M.ll.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

MUZRAI DEPARTMENT.

G. O. No. 517-50—Muz. 63-22-1, dated 31st July 1922.

Office of the Muzrai Superintendent and Ex-officio Secretary to Government.

Abolition of the —— Muzrai Department, and the appointment of a Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. 1600-39—G. M. 1-08-2, dated 7th September 1908, directing the amalgamation of the Muzrai Department with the General and Revenue Secretariat and appointing a Muzrai Superintendent for the administrative and executive work of the Department.

2. Government Order No. 2463-513—Muz. 82-14-2, dated 2nd April 1917, sanctioning the reorganisation of the Muzrai Department and making the Muzrai Superintendent an *Ex-officio* Joint Secretary to Government in that Department.

3. Government Order No. 2538-49—Muz. 694-15-1, dated 2nd April 1917, directing the constitution of a Muzrai Establishment Fund.

4. Government Order No. O. 788-95—Cash 29-21-1, dated 27th September 1921 directing the separation of the Muzrai Secretariat from the General and Revenue Secretariat.

5. Government Order No. 4613-4—Muz. 447-21-8, dated 21st February 1922, fixing the strength of the combined office of the Muzrai Secretary and the Superintendent.

6. Resolution No. 31 of the Special Finance Committee recommending certain retrenchments in the Muzrai Department.

7. Extract relating to the Muzrai Department from the proceedings of the meeting of the Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments held at Mysore on the 9th June 1922.

ORDER NO. 517-50—MUZ. 63-22-1, DATED 31ST JULY 1922.

The Special Finance Committee consider that the appointment of Muzrai Superintendent is unnecessary as the Muzrai Institutions within the State are under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. The Committee are of opinion that the existence of an intermediary officer between the District Officers and the Government is not likely to make for efficiency and recommend the abolition of the post.

2. The efficient management of religious and charitable institutions for the upkeep of which liberal endowments have been made by the State in the shape of land inams and cash grants, has always been a matter of deep solicitude to Government and orders have been passed from time to time, regulating the supervision and control over the administration of these institutions. In 1891, a Muzrai Superintendent and Secretary to Government was appointed with a view to have an Executive Officer at Headquarters in close touch with Government, in order that the administration of Muzrai Institutions may be improved and placed on an enlightened and orthodox footing. In 1901, as the Department had been brought to a high state of efficiency, the appointment of a whole-time Muzrai Superintendent and Secretary to Government was considered unnecessary and abolished, the duties of the office being entrusted to the Deputy Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments, and wider powers of control conferred on the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. But it was found that the duties pertaining to the General and Revenue Secretariat devolving on the officer who was in charge of the Muzrai Department militated against the frequency of the tours required for the supervision of Muzrai Institutions and the

Muzrai Secretariat was in 1904 separated from the General and Revenue Secretariat and placed in charge of an independent Secretary. Although the powers of inspection of this officer in respect of Muzrai Institutions were unfettered, he had no executive authority, as it was considered inexpedient to weaken the control exercised by the Deputy Commissioners. In 1908, the post of the whole-time Muzrai Superintendent was revived with powers of inspection co-ordinate with those possessed by the Deputy Commissioners in respect of institutions within the State, but with full control over institutions outside Mysore and over Mutts and other religious organisations directly under the management of Government. The separate Muzrai Secretariat was abolished and in order to avoid unnecessary duplication in work, the Muzrai Superintendent was placed in charge of the Secretariat Branch dealing with Muzrai matters, with the status of an *ex-officio* Under Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Department. The combination of Secretariat functions along with Executive duties in a single officer was again found inconvenient in practice and in 1917, the expedient of providing a gazetted assistant to facilitate the disposal of the Secretariat work of the Muzrai Branch was adopted, while the status of the Muzrai Superintendent was raised to that of *ex-officio* Joint Secretary to Government. But during the last year, the post of Under Secretary, Muzrai Department, was abolished and the Muzrai Secretariat amalgamated with the office of the Muzrai Superintendent in furtherance of the policy of effecting as much retrenchment as possible in the expenditure on establishments.

3. A review of the measures which have been adopted by Government to secure the efficient administration of Muzrai Institutions reveals the necessity of an executive officer at headquarters having powers of supervision in respect of all institutions and of a status sufficiently high as to advise Government in the formulation of general principles in dealing with complex Muzrai questions which arise from time to time. The need for a central executive agency to assist Government in the disposal of Muzrai matters in accordance with the orthodox principles of a Hindu State was felt within ten years after the rendition and the post had to be revived again in 1908 within seven years of its abolition in 1901, although by that time the main lines of policy in regard to Muzrai administration had been laid down and wider powers of control had been conferred on District Officers. The need for such an agency was strongly emphasised by the Deputy Commissioners themselves at the meeting referred to in the preamble to this order held at Mysore in June last.

4. As observed by the Special Finance Committee, however, the religious and charitable institutions in the State are directly under the control of the Deputy Commissiones of Districts and the Muzrai Regulation recognises no authority between them and the Government, thus helping to convey the impression, though incorrect, that a Central Executive Officer, the real *role* of the Muzrai Superintendent, is a superfluous intermediary. Government consider that as the necessity for the post has been well established, time has arrived to amend the Regulation so as to enable them to entrust sufficient powers of control and supervision over the District Officers to a Muzrai Commissioner in order that the administration of Muzrai Institutions may uniformly be maintained at a high state of efficiency. The expedient hitherto adopted of combining the office of Secretary to Government in the Muzrai Department with that of the Muzrai Superintendent in order to invest the latter officer with sufficient prestige to make up for the want of powers of control over District Officers is found unworkable in practice tending either to impede the necessary amount of inspection, or to lead to unnecessary congestion of work in the Secretariat.

[*Vide* G. O. No. 806-39—Muz. 63-22-3, dated the 16th August 1922.]

5. Government are therefore pleased to direct that the Office of the Muzrai Superintendent, as constituted at present, be abolished and that the Revenue Commissioner be appointed Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore with full power of control over the Muzrai Institutions of the State.

Under Section 21 of the Muzrai Regulation, orders passed by the Deputy Commissioners in respect of Muzrai matters coming within the purview of this Regulation are subject to appeal to Government. Necessary action will be taken in the Legislative Department to amend the Muzrai Regulation so as to enable the Muzrai Commissioner to hear appeals against the orders of the Deputy Commissioners in such matters.

No. 517-50—Muz. 63-22-1, dated 31st July 1922.

The duties of the Secretary to Government in the Muzrai Department will be assigned to the Revenue Secretary to Government with effect from the 1st August 1922.

The Revenue Commissioner is requested to submit, as early as practicable, a revised schedule of powers to be exercised by the Deputy Commissioner, the Muzrai Commissioner and the Government respectively in supersession of those laid down in Government Order dated the 7th September 1908, as amended from time to time.

6. The Muzrai Superintendent and *ex-officio* Secretary to Government is requested to arrange immediately for the classification of the records of the Combined Office and to transfer on the 31st July 1922, the records and equipment of the Superintendent's Office to the Revenue Commissioner and of the Muzrai Secretariat to the Revenue Secretary to Government.

7. The Clerical and the Menial Establishment of the Combined Office will for the present continue and be distributed between the Revenue Secretariat and the Revenue Commissioner's Office ; the Revenue Commissioner will however examine and report to Government what retrenchements can be effected and whether the practice of maintaining and posting up monthly the accounts of all the Muzrai Institutions in the State, in a central office, serves any useful purpose and should be continued.

8. In regard to the establishment required in the District and the Taluk Offices for Muzrai work, Government have already called for proposals from the Muzrai Superintendent. The cost of all the establishment maintained will be debited to the Muzrai Establishment Fund of Rs. 20,000 already formed for the purpose.

9. The Special Finance Committee recommend that all expenditure on construction and repairs of temples should be met out of the Funds at the credit of the various institutions and not from grants separately provided for by Government. Government have already directed, in their Proceedings No. 259-68 —Muz. F. 105-92, dated 15th December 1892, that the grants sanctioned by Government should be entirely utilised for the preservation of institutions which have no resources of their own and that in the case of those which have sufficient funds at their credit, the whole cost should be met from such funds, and no separate orders on the recommendation are therefore called for at present.

T. E. JEYARAMA IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Muzrai Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government through the Financial Secretariat.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Chief Secretary to Government.
The Revenue Secretary to Government.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette,* for publication.
The Special Officer (Fin.) on duty with the Dewan.

Exd.—C. R.

W D 1113—GPB—21-8-22—640

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. 1332-63—Muz. 63-22-9, dated 23rd—25th September 1922

Powers to be exercised by the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore, Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Government in Muzrai matters.

Sanctions the schedule of —— as recommended by the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

READ—

Paragraph 5 of Government Order No. 517-50—Muz. 63-22-1, dated 31st July 1922, as amended by Government Order No. 806-39—Muz. 63-22-3, dated 16th August 1922, requesting the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore to submit a revised schedule of powers to be exercised by the Deputy Commissioners, Muzrai Commissioner and the Government.

Letter No. C. 421—Gl. 22-23, dated 18th August 1922, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting a draft schedule of powers as called for in the order read above.

ORDER NO. 1332-63—MUZ. 63-22-9, DATED 23RD—25TH SEPTEMBER 1922.

The schedule of powers submitted by the Revenue Commissioner is sanctioned and is appended to this order.

Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Heads of Departments.

Exd.—C. R.

No. 1332-63—Muz. 63-22-9, dated 23rd—25th September 1922.

Powers and duties of the Deputy Commissioners and the Muzrai Commissioner and those reserved by Government.

Powers and duties of the Deputy Commissioners (A)	Powers and duties of the Muzrai Commissioner (B)	Powers of Government (C)
1. Management of Muzrai Institutions in the State and their endowments, including inspection.	1. Inspection of Muzrai Institutions in the State, and general supervision over their management by the local officers.	1. Appeals from orders passed by the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore.
2. Enquiries into mismanagement of institutions, alienations of endowments, etc., and mismanagement of private institutions.	2. Management of institutions outside the State and their inspection	2 Appeals from orders of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts in cases coming within the purview of the Muzrai Regulation.
3. Restoration of Devadaya and Dharmadaya inam lands to the institutions concerned in cases of their unauthorised alienation.	3. Appointment of all servants in institutions outside the State.	3. Restoration of resumed Devadaya inam lands or cash inams.
4. Disbursement of Kodagi, Muzrai and malnad cash inam payments.	4. Disposal and investment of savings of Muzrai Institutions.	4. Claims for Agratheertha and other honours.
5. Disposing of darkhasts for lands belonging to Muzrai Institutions.	5. Prescribing the form of Raja Asirvadas or other ritual in temples.	5. Claims for insignia.
6. Holding of cattle fairs during jatras.	6. Regulating scale of expenditure in temples on occasions of visits by His Highness the Maharaja or on other special occasion.	6. Sanctioning new grants of cash or land inams.
7. Recovery of Paduvat amounts.	7. Regulating special worship on special occasions.	7. Exemption of Matt priests, etc., from attendance in Civil Courts.
8. Acceptance of jewels, etc., offered as sevarthas for Muzrai Institutions.	8. Compilation, maintenance, and checking of Muzrai accounts of the various institutions.	8. Notifying appointment of Dharmadarsis of major institutions.
9. Appointments, transfer, removals, etc., of Muzrai officials in their respective districts, hereditary or otherwise below the grade of Peshkars, Khajis and Nazims.	9. Management of the following institutions:— i. Sanskrit College at Bangalore. ii. Ayurvedic College, Mysore. iii. Sanskrit College at Melkote.	9. Right of temples to sandalwood on their inam lands, etc.
10. Disposal of claims to hereditary appointments and allowances.	10. Questions relating to ex-communication of persons by Matt priests.	10. Conversion of Sirkar lands into Devadaya and *vice versa*.
11. Recovery of jewels lost in Muzrai Institutions from servants concerned.	11. Technical Agamasastra questions.	11. Institution, abolition and transfers of chattrams in the State.
12. Dealing with questions of temple servants living in temple premises.	12. Questions connected with the assumption by Government of direct management of Muzrai Institutions and endowments.	12. Regulating the succession of Gurus to Matts, etc.
13. Appointment of Dharmadarsis in cases of minor institutions with a revenue ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000.	13. Imposition of taxes or levy of fees on cattle and shops during temple jatras.	13. Appointment of Dharmadarsis for revising the scale of expenditure in scheduled Muzrai Insitutions. (*)
14. Fixing scales of expenditure in those institutions.	14. Appointment of Muzrai Officers of and above the grade of Peshkars, Nazims and Khajis.	14. Sanctioning repairs or new works where the cost exceeds Rs. 2,500 in value.
15. Issue of Rahadaris to presiding priests of the minor Mathas.	15. Claims of Mathas to properties of heirless disciples.	15. Construction of new places of worship.
16. Disposal of contracts for the supply of provisions to Muzrai Institutions.	16. Contesting Muzrai suits in Civil Courts.	
17. Taking action for the introduction of Survey and Settlement in Devadaya inam villages, includiug villages of Matts or Institutions under his management.	17. Sanctioning scales of expenditure in all major institutions except scheduled ones.	
18. Mutation of names in sannads of a hereditary personal nature.	18. Sanctioning repairs of Muzrai Institutions up to a limit of Rs. 2,500 out of their funds or out off State Funds placed at the disposal of the Muzrai Commissioner by Government.	
19. Sanction of estimates for repairs of institutions up to a limit of Rs. 250 from the funds of the institutions.	19. All the powers of the Revenue Commissioner under the Mysore Service Regulations or Mysore Account Code and also for making appointments in his office.	

No. 1332-63—Muz. 63-22-9, dated 23rd—25th September 1922.

Powers and duties of the Deputy Commissioners and the Muzrai Commissioner and those reserved by Government.

Powers and duties of the Deputy Commissioners (A)	Powers and duties of the Muzrai Commissioner (B)	Powers of Government (C)
20. Management of Mathas and other institutions in the temporary management by Government. 21. Regulating Prince Gulam Mahammad Charity Fund, Mysore (Mysore Deputy Commissioner.)	20. Disposal of Tengale and Vadagale and other sectional disputes. 21. The allotment and utilisation of the State grant for repairs. 22. Appeals against orders passed by District Muzrai Officers on matters not coming within the purview of the Muzrai Regulation. 23. Acceptance of endowments by private individuals for non-Muzrai institutions. 24. Nehimi allowances in chattrams 25. Issue of Rahadarsis to presiding priests of important Mathas. 26. Regulating the deposit of moneys by private persons for charitable purposes. 27. All other powers and duties not specifically referred to under A. or C.	

* *List of Scheduled Institutions.*

1. The Sri Srikanteswaraswami temple at Nanjangud.
2. The Sri Narayanaswami temple at Melkote.
3. The Sri Ranganathaswmi temple at Seringapatam.
4. The Chamarajeswara temple at Chamrajnagar.
5. Barahazar Santarpane at Subramanya.
6. Tirupati Charities
7. Calcutta Memorial.
8. Benares chattram.
9. The Gumbuz at Seringapatam.
10. Tulamasa Santarpane at Paschimavahini.

W D 573—GPB—680—3-10-22

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. 3040-1—Muz. 295-22-4, dated 16th June 1923.

Muzrai Works upto Rs. 500.

Permits Deputy Commissioners of Districts to sanction estimates for ——

READ—

Subject No. 76 of the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly of 1922 in regard to investing the Deputy Commissioners of Districts with powers to sanction estimates for Muzrai Works up to Rs. 500.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 1026 of 1922-23, dated the 1st May 1923, from the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore, stating that every Deputy Commissioner is in favour of increasing the present limit of Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 in the matter and recommending that the power of sanction fixed at Rs. 250 in Government Order No. 1332-63—Muz. 63-22-9, dated the 23rd September 1922, may be raised to Rs. 500.

ORDER No. 3040-1—MUZ. 295-22-4, DATED 16TH JUNE 1923.

Sanctioned with effect from 1st July 1923

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—A. M. K.

W D 2259—GPB—645—20-6-23

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness

the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read.-

Government Order No. 1812-21/Muz.332-22-10 dated the 14th June 1924 appointing a mixed Committee of Officials and non-officials with the Muzrai Commissioner as Chairman to consider and report upon (1) the formation of Taluk and District Committees, (2) the further decentralization of the powers and duties of the Muzrai Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners, and (3) the revision of the present rules defining the powers and duties of the Dharmadarsis.

2. Letter No. C. 1211 of 1923-24 dated the 22nd September 1924 from the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Resolutions of the Committee (printed as annexure) with his own views thereon.

Order No. 770-81/Muz 80-24-2

Dated, Bangalore, the 25th November 1924.

Government in their order No. 1812-21/Muz.332-22-10 dated the 14th June 1924 referred the undermentioned questions to the Committee for consideration:

1. The formation of District and Taluk Committees to help local Muzrai Officers in the administration of Muzrai Institutions in their charge.
2. The decentralization of powers to the Muzrai Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners.
3. Revision of the rules regarding powers and duties of Dharmadarsis.

2. As regards the formation of District and Taluk Committees, the Committee observe that having regard to the complexity and divergencies of creeds and persuasions that will have to be represented in these Committees if all the Muzrai Institutions in a Taluk or District are to be placed under their control and the difficulty of drawing up elaborate rules, the appointment of such Committees is not desirable, especially as an advisory body of Dharmadarsis is

appointed

[illegible]

[illegible]

...

[illegible]

Government Order No. R 1912-21 Muz.33[illegible]-10 dated the 14th June 1924 appointing a Committee consisting of non-officials with the [illegible] to report upon (1) the formation of Taluk and District Committees, (2) a further decentralisation of the powers [illegible] and (3) the [illegible] rules for the guidance of Dharmadarsis.

2. Their report No. R 1911 of 1924 dated 22nd December 1924 from the Muzrai Commissioner, Mysore, forwarding the Resolutions of the Committee [illegible] is now submitted.

Order No. [illegible]

Dated, Bangalore, the [illegible] November 1924.

Government in their order No. R 1912-21/Muz.33[illegible]-10 dated the 14th June 1924 referred the undermentioned questions to the Committee for consideration:

1. The formation of District and Taluk Committees to help local Muzrai Officers in the administration of Muzrai Institutions in their charge.
2. The decentralization of powers to the Muzrai Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners.
3. Revision of the rules regarding powers and duties of Dharmadarsis.

2. As regards the formation of District and Taluk Committees, the Committee observe that having regard to the complexity and divergencies of creeds and persuasions that will have to be represented in these Committees if all the Muzrai Institutions in a Taluk or District are to be placed under their control and the difficulty of drawing up elaborate rules, the appointment of such Committees is not desirable, especially as an advisory body of Dharmadarsis is

appointed

appointed for each institution or group of institutions of any importance. The Committee add that, if Committees are to be appointed only District Committees should be constituted on which representation should be given to interests and not to institutions and that Mathas and Mekhans should be exempted from the purview of the Committees Government after carefully considering the whole question are in agreement with the Committee that the constitution of District and Taluk Committees ~~for the Whole~~ is undesirable and need not be undertaken for the present.

3. In regard to the revision of the powers and duties of Dharmadarsis, the Committee consider that as the existing rules are working satisfactorily no material alterations thereof are necessary. They, however, recommend the following minor changes in the Rules to remedy some of the existing defects:-

1. As orders on the recommendations of the Dharmadarsis are sometimes delayed by the Local Officers, Rule IX of the 'A' set of rules framed under Section 15 of the Muzrai Regulation may be modified so as to provide for the unanimous opinion of the Dharmadarsis being ordinarily given effect to in all matters of routine relating to the internal management of the institution, and for a time limit being fixed for the Amildar sending up the resolutions of the Dharmadarsis and obtaining orders thereon in cases in which he disagrees with the resolutions.

2. If a Dharmadarsi furnishes security to the extent of 1½ times the value of jewels belonging to a minor or village institution, jewels of the maximum value of Rs. 2,000/- may be left in his custody for use on prescribed occasions, thus obviating the necessity of depositing the jewels in the Taluk Treasury and conveying them to the institution on hetchukatle and other occasions.

3. If an Archak or other temple servant goes away without appointing a substitute, the Dharmadarsis may make temporary arrangements in consonance with the usage of the temple concerned and pending orders regarding his successor.

4. If a person has done much for an institution, minor or village, and continues to interest himself in its welfare he may be appointed sole Dharmadarsi by the Muzrai Commissioner.

5. In the case of "minor Institutions" the Amildar may be empowered to sanction, if the Dharmadarsis approve, and draw bills up to Rs. 50/- in each case, of unsanctioned items of expenditure, intimation thereof being given to the Deputy Commissioner immediately and the expenditure regularized within one month.

The recommendations of the Committee are as follows:-

2. As regards the revision of the powers and duties of the Muzrai Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners with a view to further decontrolization, the Committee considered that the Government Order No.1332-63/Muz.63-22-9 dated the 25th September 1963 defining the powers and duties of the Muzrai Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners is of recent and as no difficulty has been felt in its practical working, no modifications are now necessary, except that the Revenue Sub-Division Officers may be recognised as Muzrai Officers in their respective jurisdictions under the provisions of the Muzrai Regulation, and orders passed by them made appealable to the Deputy Commissioner, and that the Muzrai Commissioner's authority to hear appeals against orders of Deputy Commissioners in cases coming within the purview of the Muzrai Regulation may be recognised. Government approve of the suggestion that the Sub-Division Officer may be invested with all the powers of a Muzrai Officer in the Taluks comprised in his charge. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to delegate these powers to the Sub-Division Officers under Section 2 (2) of the Muzrai Regulation. As regards the proposals of the Committee to empower the Muzrai Commissioner to hear appeals from Deputy Commissioners provision has already been made in the Muzrai Amendment Bill now before Government.

4. The Muzrai Commissioner is requested to convey the thanks of Government to the Members of the Committee for the valuable suggestions given by them. The non-officials members of the Committee will be paid Travelling Allowance for journeys performed by them for attending the meetings of the Committee at the rates allowed to the members of the Representative Assembly, the charges being debited to the interest earnings of the General Muzrai Fund.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

To

The Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The Members of the Committee.
Press Table.

C.R.G.7.

O.R.O.7.